



TRANSLATORS' EXPLANATORY NOTE

The English content of this report is a free translation of the registered auditor's report of the below-mentioned Polish Company. In Poland statutory accounts as well as the auditor's report should be prepared and presented in Polish and in accordance with Polish legislation and the accounting principles and practices generally adopted in Poland.

The accompanying translation has not been reclassified or adjusted in any way to conform to the accounting principles generally accepted in countries other than Poland, but certain terminology current in Anglo-Saxon countries has been adopted to the extent practicable. In the event of any discrepancies in interpreting the terminology, the Polish language version is binding.

Independent Registered Auditor's Report

To the Meeting of Shareholders and Supervisory Board of Lubelski Węgiel „Bogdanka” S.A.

Report from the audit of the annual financial statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the attached annual financial statements of Lubelski Węgiel „Bogdanka” S.A. (“Company”):

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 as well as its financial and cash flow result for the financial year ended on the said date in accordance with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards approved by the European Union and adopted accounting principles (policy);
- are compliant with the provisions of the law applicable to the Company as well as the Company's Memorandum of Association as regards their form and content;
- have been prepared on the basis of the books of accounts kept in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 2 of the Accounting Act of 29 September 1994 (“Accounting Act - consolidated text, Journal of Laws of 2019, item 351, as amended).

This opinion is compliant with our additional report for the Audit Committee that we issued on the day of this report.

Subject of Our Audit

We conducted the audit of the annual financial statements of Lubelski Węgiel „Bogdanka” S.A. which contains:

- statement of financial position (balance sheet) as at 31 December 2019;
- and the following, drafted for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2019:
- statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
 - statement of comprehensive income;
 - statement of changes in equity;
 - cash flow statement with cash flows from operating activity and
 - notes to the financial statements containing a description of the adopted accounting principles and other explanatory information.

Basis of the Opinion

Basis of the Opinion

We conducted our audit pursuant to the International Standards on Auditing in the version adopted as the National Standards on Auditing by the National Board of Registered Auditors (“NSA”) and pursuant to the provisions of the Act of 11 May 2017 on Registered Auditors, Auditing Companies and Public Supervision (“Act on Registered Auditors” - Journal of Laws of 2019, item 1421,

as amended) as well as Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities (“EU Regulation” - O.J. EU L158). Our liability under NSA is described in the section *Registered Auditor's Liability for the Audit of the Financial Statements*.

We believe that the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and adequate to form a basis for our opinion.

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Independence and Ethics

We are independent from the Company pursuant to the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the International Federation of Accountants ("*IFAC Code*") adopted under the resolutions of the National Board of Registered Auditors as well as other ethical requirements applicable to our audit of financial statements

in Poland. We have fulfilled our other ethical obligations in compliance with the said requirements and the *IFAC Code*. In the course of the audit, the key registered auditor and the auditing company remained independent from the Company in compliance with the independence requirements provided for in the Act on Registered Auditors and EU Regulation.

Our Approach to the Audit

Summary

[Materiality; Scope of audit;
Key audit matters]



- The overall materiality adopted for the purposes of our audit was determined at the level of PLN 15,850 thousand which is equivalent to 2.5% of the average EBITDA value in 2017-2019.
 - We conducted the audit of the annual financial statements of the Company for the period ended on 31 December 2019.
 - Provisions for liabilities related to the mining activity
 - Test for impairment of fixed assets as at 31 December 2019
-

We designed our audit determining the materiality and assessing the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements. In particular, we considered where the Company's Management Board used their subjective judgement; in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. We also referred to the risk of overriding the internal control by the Management Board, including - but not limited to - consideration if there was any evidence of bias of the Management Board that would pose a risk of material misstatement resulting from a fraud.

Materiality

The adopted materiality threshold had an effect on the scope of our audit. The audit was designed to obtain reasonable certainty if the financial statements as a whole do not contain

any material misstatements. Misstatements can result from a fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if it can be reasonably expected that they, individually or in aggregate, could affect the economic decisions of the users made on the basis of the financial statements.

On the basis of our professional judgement, we established quantitative thresholds for materiality, including overall materiality in relation to the financial statements as a whole, as presented below. The said thresholds, together with qualitative factors, allowed us to determine the scope of our audit and the type, time and scope of audit procedures as well as the assessment of effect of misstatements, both individually or in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole.

The concept of materiality is applied by the registered auditor both in planning and



conducting the audit as well as in assessment of the effect of misstatements identified during the audit

and not adjusted, if any, on the financial statements as well as in formulation of the registered auditor's opinion. In connection with the aforementioned, all opinions, declarations and statements included in the registered auditor's report are expressed taking into

consideration the qualitative and value-based level of materiality established in compliance with the standards on auditing and professional judgement of the registered auditor.

Overall Materiality

PLN 15,850 thousand

Basis for Determination

2.5% of the average EBITDA value in 2017 - 2019 EBITDA is an alternative indicator for result measurement and was defined in the Consolidated Annual Report of the Company and Group in the section "Glossary". The purpose of EBITDA averaging was to determine a standardised measure that could be a basis for determination of the materiality threshold.

Justification of the adopted basis

For the Company, EBITDA is the main indicator analysed by, inter alia, shareholders. We adopted materiality at the level of 2.5% as, on the basis of our professional judgement, it falls within the range of acceptable quantitative thresholds applied for the purposes of audit of financial statements of public interest entities.

We agreed with the Audit Committee of the Company that we would inform about the misstatements of the financial statements identified during the audit if they exceed PLN

1,585 thousand as well as about misstatements below this amount if, in our opinion, it would be justified bearing in mind the qualitative factors.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters which, according to our professional judgement, were the most significant during our audit of the financial statements for the current period. These include the most significant assessed types of risk of material misstatement, including the assessed types of risk of material misstatement caused by fraud. We referred to

these matters in the context of our audit of the financial statements as whole and in formulation of our opinion and we summarised our reaction to these types of risk, and in the cases we found reasonable, we presented the most important observations related to these types of risk. We do not provide a separate opinion regarding these matters.

Key Audit Matter

How Our Audit Refers to this Matter

Provisions for liabilities related to the mining activity

In connection with the type of conducted activity, the Company is obliged to create provisions specific for the mining business. These include, inter alia: provision for costs of liquidation of the mining establishment and provision for costs of reclamation of lands occupied to conduct the business activity which amounted to the total of PLN 171,635 thousand as at 31 December 2019.

The value of provisions is a key matter of the audit due to the complexity of assumptions made for the purpose of the calculations as well as the significant value of the balance which is material from the point of view of the financial statements.

The Management Board creates provisions using the report prepared by a third-party expert. The amount of the provision is subject to discounting and the corresponding assets are depreciated over the time corresponding to the expected service life of the mine.

The accounting policy, details regarding adopted assumptions and calculation of significant estimates as well as other significant information in the scope of provisions for liabilities are included in note 2.18 and 17 of the Entity's consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, the effect of the change of the estimate to the value of assets is shown in note 2.1.1.

In order to address the identified risk, we gained detailed knowledge regarding the processes related to estimation of provisions for liabilities, adopted assumptions as well as accounting policies applied in this scope.

We assessed the assumptions made by the Company for the purposes of calculation of provisions, correctness of input data applied in the calculation (including completeness of components of fixed assets that will be subject to liquidation or reclamation) as well as correctness and completeness of disclosures in the scope of provisions related to the mining activity.

We also verified the mathematical correctness of the calculation of provisions as well as correctness of depreciation of assets related to the future costs of liquidation of the mining establishment as well as discount settlement.

We also assessed the competences of the expert, in particular, considering whether he has the relevant knowledge, experience and database to estimate in a reliable manner the amount of future costs of liquidation of the mining establishment and land reclamation.

Test for impairment of fixed assets as at 31 December 2019

In the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the Company presents property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in the total amount of PLN 3,254 million, which represents 77.3% of the total assets.

For the purposes of the analysis of the test prepared by the Company, we have obtained a detailed understanding of the process of creating cash flow forecasts by the Management Board as well as key estimates and assumptions used in the test.



Pursuant to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", the Management Board of the Company considers the conditions regarding the impairment of fixed assets at the end of the reporting period. For assets for which there are indications of impairment or reduction of a previously recognized write-down, impairment tests are performed at the end of the reporting period.

Based on the analysis of the economic and market situation performed by the Management Board, it was noticed that the current market capitalization of the Company remains for a long time at a level lower than the carrying value of net assets. The Management Board considered this as a condition for conducting the test and determining the recoverable amount.

The calculation of the recoverable amount is associated with making a number of assumptions and judgments by the Company's Management Board. These assumptions and judgements concern, among others, the adopted strategy of the Company, financial plans and cash flow forecasts for the coming years, as well as macroeconomic and market assumptions (mainly relating to coal prices).

In note 4.3. of the financial statements The Company presented the key assumptions used to assess the value in use of the tested fixed assets. As at December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of the assets covered by the test amounted to PLN 2,609 million, while the value of discounted cash flows estimated, based on forecasts, was PLN 3,130 million. On this basis, no impairment provision of fixed assets was recognized by the Company.

As part of the audit, we checked the mathematical and methodological correctness of the prepared model of estimated discounted cash flows. At this stage of the work, we used the support of internal experts (PwC Advisory Department).

We also conducted an independent assessment of the assumptions and estimates adopted by the Company's Management Board, taking into account, inter alia, our knowledge of the industry and the market, regulatory and macroeconomic situation, which included, among others:

- the period of the forecasted cash flows (based on coal operating resources),
- average annual coal sales volume,
- average forecasted sales price of the coal,
- increase in average salary (in real terms),
- annual average level of capital expenditures,
- discount rate used (based on weighted average cost of capital).

Our procedures also included assessing the analysis, carried out by the Management Board, of the model's sensitivity to changes in key assumptions that may affect the valuation result.

In addition, we verified the correctness and completeness of disclosures in the financial statements.

Responsibility of the Management Board and Supervisory Board for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management Board is responsible for preparation, on the basis of properly kept books of accounts, of the annual financial statements which present in a fair and clear manner the economic and financial situation as well as financial result of the Company pursuant to the International Financial Reporting Standards approved by the European Union, adopted accounting principles (policy) as well as provisions of the law and memorandum of association

applicable to the Company, and for internal control the Management Board considers necessary to allow for preparation of the financial statements without any material misstatements caused by a fraud or error.

Drafting the financial statements, the Company's Management Board is responsible for assessment of the Company's capability of continuing its operation, disclosure, if applicable, of any matters related to continuation of operation as well as adoption of

the going concern principle as the basis of accounting, except for situations when the Management Board intends to liquidate the Company or discontinue the operator or there is no real alternative for liquidation or discontinuation of operation.

The Management Board of the company and the members of the Supervisory Board are

obliged to ensure that the financial statements meet the requirements provided for in the Accounting Act. The Members of the Supervisory Board are responsible for supervision over the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is obtaining reasonable certainty if the financial statements as a whole do not contain any material misstatement resulting from a fraud or error as well as issue of the report from audit containing our opinion. Reasonable certainty is a high level of certainty, but it does not guarantee that the audit conducted in compliance with NSA will always identify a material misstatement. Misstatements can result from a fraud or error and are considered material if it can be reasonably expected that they, individually or in aggregate, could affect the economic decisions of the users made on the basis of the financial statements.

The scope of the audit does not cover guaranteeing future profitability of the Company or effectiveness or efficiency of running the affairs by the Management Board, both at present or in the future.

During the audit compliant with NSA, we apply professional judgement and professional scepticism, and:

- we identify and estimate the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements caused by a fraud or error, design and conduct audit procedures corresponding to such risks and obtain audit evidence that are sufficient and adequate to form a basis for our opinion. The risk of failure to identify a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than in case of a misstatement resulting from an error as fraud can be related to collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misleading actions or internal control override;
- we obtain an understanding of the internal control applied for the audit to design audit procedures adequate for the given circumstances, but not to express an opinion regarding effectiveness of the Company's internal control;

- we assess adequacy of applied accounting principles (policy) as well as legitimacy of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Company's Management Board;
- we draw a conclusion regarding the adequacy of application by the Company's Management Board of the going concern principle as the accounting basis and, on the basis of the obtained audit evidence, whether there is any material uncertainty related to events or conditions that could give rise to significant doubts regarding the Company's capability in terms of continuation of operation. Should we conclude that the said material uncertainty exists, we are required to emphasise in the registered auditor's report the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if the disclosures are inadequate, we modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the day of preparation of the registered auditor's report, however future events or conditions could result in discontinuation of operation by the Company;
- we assess the general presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner ensuring reliable presentation.

We communicate with the Audit Committee in matters including, but not limited to, the planned scope and time of the audit as well as significant audit findings, including all significant weaknesses of the internal control identified by us during the audit.

We declare to the Audit Committee that we observed the relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and we communicate



all relations and other matters that could be reasonably considered a threat for our independence and, where applicable, we inform about the applied safeguarding measures.

Among the issues communicated to the Audit Committee, we selection those most important during the audit of the financial statements for the current period and, thus, we considered them the key audit matters. We describe these

matters in our registered auditor's report, unless the provisions of the law or regulations prohibit public disclosure of information regarding them or if, in exceptional circumstances, we find that the given issue should not be communicated in our report as it can be reasonably expected that the negative consequences would exceed advantages of such a disclosure for the public interest.

Other information, including the Annual Report

Other Information

Other information includes Consolidated Annual Report of the Company and Capital Group Lubelski Węgiel „Bogdanka” S.A. ("Group") in which the parent entity is Lubelski Węgiel „Bogdanka” S.A. for the financial year ended on 31 December 2019 ("Consolidated Annual Report") with the corporate governance declaration and declaration on non-financial information referred to in Art. 49b section 1 and Art. 55 section 2b of the Accounting Act forming separate parts of the Consolidated Annual Report as well as consolidated statement of payments for public administration of the Company and Group referred to as the consolidated statement of payments for public administration (collectively: "Other Information").

Responsibility of the Management Board and Supervisory Board

The Company's Management Board bears liability for preparation of Other Information in compliance with the law.

The Company's Management Board and members of the Supervisory Board are obliged to ensure that the Consolidated Annual Report of the Company and Group, together with separate parts, as well as the consolidated statement of payments for public administration meet the requirements of the Accounting Act.

Registered Auditor's Liability

Our opinion from the audit of the financial statements does not cover Other Information.

In connection with the audit of the financial statements and consolidated financial

statements of the Company and Group, we are obliged to familiarise ourselves with Other Information and consider if they are coherent with the financial statements and consolidated financial statements, compliant with our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or if they seem materially misstated in any other manner. If, on the basis of performed work, we find material misstatement of the Consolidated Annual Report or consolidated statement of payments for public administration, we are obliged to include such an information in our report from the audit. Our obligation, under the requirements of the Act on Registered Auditors, is also to issue the opinion whether the Consolidated Annual Report was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the law and whether it is compatible with the information included in the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements.

Furthermore, we are obliged to issue an opinion whether the Company and Group included the required information in the corporate governance declaration and to inform whether the Company and Group drafted the declaration on non-financial information.

Opinion on the Consolidated Annual Report

On the basis of work performed in the course of our audit, we conclude that the Consolidated Annual Report of the Company and Group:

- was drafted in compliance with the requirements of Art. 49 of the Accounting Act and para 70 and para 71 of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of 29 March 2018 on current and periodical information supplied by

the issuers of securities and conditions of considering information required by the laws of a non-member state equivalent ("Regulation on Current Information" - Journal of Laws of 2018, item 757);

- is compliant with the information disclosed in the financial statements and consolidated financial statements.

Moreover, we declare that in the light of the knowledge about the Company and Group and their surroundings obtained in the course of our audit, we found no material misstatements in the Consolidated Annual Report of the Company and Group.

Opinion on the Corporate Governance Declaration

In our opinion, the Company and Group included the information specified in para. 70 section 6 point 5 of the Regulation on Current Information in

the Corporate Governance Declaration. Furthermore, in our opinion, the information specified in para 70 section 6 point 5 letters c-f, h and i of the said Regulation included in the corporate governance declaration is compliant with the applicable laws and information presented in the financial statements and consolidated financial statements.

Information on Non-financial Information

Pursuant to the requirements of the Act on Registered Auditors, we confirm that the Company and Group drafted the declaration on non-financial information referred to in Art. 49b section 1 and Art. 55 section 2b of the Accounting Act as a separate part of the Consolidated Annual Report.

We did not carry out any attestation works regarding the declaration on non-financial information and we do not issue and assurance concerning it.

Report on other requirements of the law and regulations

Statement on the provision of non-audit services

According to our best knowledge and belief, we declare that the services other than audit of financial statements that we provided to the Company and its subsidiaries are compliant with the law and regulations governing in Poland and we did not provide any services other than the audit that are prohibited under Art. 5 section 1 of the EU Regulation and Art. 136 of the Act on Registered Auditors.

The services other than audit of the financial statements that we provided to the Company and its subsidiaries in the audited period are specified in the Consolidated Annual Report of the Company and Group in note 2.11.

Selection of the Auditing Company

We were selected to audit the annual financial statements of the Company by way of the resolution of the Supervisory Board of 5 January 2018. We audit the financial statements of the Company incessantly started from the audit of financial statements as at the end of 31 December 2018, i.e. for two consecutive years.

The key registered auditor responsible for the audit on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers Polska spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością Audyt sp.k., company entered in the list of auditing companies under number 114, resulting in preparation of this Independent Registered Auditor's Report is Mateusz Płonka.

Mateusz Płonka

Key Registered Auditor

Number in the Register 12326

Warsaw, 25 March 2020